EUGENE F. MOONEY Secretary



Site: A.L. Taylor Governor

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

PINE HILL PLAZA
1121 LOUISVILLE ROAD
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601

MEMORANDUM

To: Roger Blair, Director

FROM: Robert Sholar, Env. Specialist

DATE: July 5, 1979

SUBJECT: Status report on illegal chemical storage and

dump sites in Jefferson, Bullett and Hardin Counties.

A. L. Taylor site, Bullitt County

1. The A. L. Taylor site (aka Valley of Drums) remains in semi-secure storage. Many drums are leaking contents onto the surface of the property and the lower quarter of the property continues to leak into the diversion trench on the south-east boundary of the site. However, the treatment system is operative and performing well (mechanically). In judging from outward appearance, the system probably continues to effect a 99% removal of contaminants, although (to-my knowledge) no samples have been collected or analyzed for approximately ten weeks. The carbon filter component of the system was re-placed during the first week of May, 1979, and the treatment procedure modified to avoid siltation of that component. Enough activated carbon remains on hand at the site to re-charge the system one more time.

The system shows some signs of wear on the more fragile pieces (i.e. the wire mesh cover-all designed to protect the treatment cells from falling leaves, etc..) and, unless minor maintenance continues, the entire system will probably deteriorate beyond use before the next crucial wet period spring 1980. At present, the EPA continues to fund maintenance at the site and no termination date for that service has been indicated.

The final count on the number of drums at the site is:

- A) Liquids- 2,184 barrels
- B) Solids- 3,239 barrels
- C) Empty- 428 barrels

An extensive problem of liquid disposal in trenches on the south-east quarter of the property was indicated by EPA test digs on April 18, 1979 (refer to memo dated April 20, 1979).



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Abandoned Brickyard, Hardin County

- 2. The non-secure storage site at the abandoned brickyard in Hardin County, operated by Mr. Donald Distler, has been subjected to limited clean-up efforts. Nine hundred and 84 empty drums have been removed from the site to these locations:
 - A) 304 drums to Tri-City Scrap- receipt verified
 - B) 416 drums to Cinnciniati Drum- no receipt
 - C) 264 drums to Great Lakes (?)- no receipt

Also, approximately 7000 gallons of flammable liquids have been batched and sampled. Analyses are being obtained by Mr. Distler regarding these parameters:

- A) % ash by weight.
- B) % sulfur by weight.
- C) % halogens by weight.
- D) flash point, and
- E) BTU value.

The results of an organic scan for chlorinated and poly chlorinated compounds, including quantification by GC/MS analysis, are attached and indicate no concentration above acceptable levels is present in the proposed "chem-fuel".

Provided written permission is granted for Mr. Distler to market the chem-fuel, the next and most serious consideration is ultimate disposal of solids and semi-solids in storage at the site (refer to memo dated June 8, 1979).

Pond and Knob Creek Site, Jefferson County

3. The suspected disposal site located in the flood plain adjacent to the junction of Pond and Knob creeks (Jefferson Co.) remains undisturbed. A coalition of county personnel, having been informed that the site is a "county problem", recently requested assistance from the EPA to determine the extent of this problem. To my knowledge, no action has been initiated at this site (for additional info. refer to memo dated January 17, 1979).

The Distler farm site, Jefferson County

4. The Distler Farm site, subject of an EPA emergency action in January 1979, remains as left by the federal personnel. All surface barrels have been removed but trenches known to contain buried drums have not been remedied. During the weeks of June 25-29, a state/federal cooperative core drilling venture was completed at this site to determine the extent of the contamination problems in the trenches. Analytical results of tests run on the core samples are pending.

note: Pictures of the 4 sites mentioned herein are enclosed.

RS/sr Enclosure

cc: Dan Dolan Hugh Archer



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29 June 1979

JAMES A. MUNICH, P. E.

Mr. Robert Sholar
State of Kentucky
Division of Hazardous Materials
and Waste Management
400 East Gray Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Re: Analysis of unknown liquid

Dear Bob:

Organic analysis is now complete for the sample submitted 19 June 1979. As per your instruction, we performed a gas chromatographic screening for the chlorinated hydrocarbon content. Enclosed are chromatograms of sample runs using the electron capture detection system. As you can see, the sample indicated the presence of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Because the run was non-quantitative, only concentration ranges can be derived using this data. We then decided to perform the analysis using the GC/MS technique for compound identifications with special computer programming to target chlorinated compounds. The GC/MS results indicated only trace amounts of chlorinated compounds that occur well below 0.05%. The remaining compounds are listed below for your information.

The table divides the compounds according to general hydrocarbon categories with specific major constituents named:

Aliphatics 25%	Aromatics 75%
Nonane	Benzene
Decane	Ethyl benzene
Undecane	Xylene
Other petroleum	Cumene, methyl
hydrocarbons	Azulene
	Naphthalene

Chlorinated hydrocarbons < :01%

Chlorobenzenes Chloronaphthalenes



